

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the writer presents the discussion about the theories and previous studies underlying this research. The main theory of this research consists of sociolinguistics, varieties of language, part of speech and Malang Tattoo Community. Hence, those are concisely in the following sections:

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Language and society are intertwined. Sociolinguistics is branch of linguistic that concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society. According to Fishman (in Chaer and Agustina, 2014), sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of the speaker as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech. In addition, Holmes (2001) defines that sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context which it is used. Examining the way people use language in different social culture can improve a lot of knowledge about the way language works in different context, as well as about the social relationship in a community, and the way people using language to show their social identity.

In accordance with Chaer and Agustina (2014), neurolinguistics is the science that studies of characteristics and function of the language variety. Wardhaugh (2006) also defines that sociolinguistics focuses on the relationship between language with the characteristics and function in language society.

Henceforth, from those theories, it can be simply stated that language is naturally formed when society begins to communicate.

## **2.2 Language Variety**

In sociolinguistics, language is as a code of sound that is developed and used by people in their daily conversation. Every country or community of people have their own rule to use language, so that is why languages has many variations. Variations of language can be influenced by several reason such as: culture, religion, gender and social condition in where those language developed. Mesthrie (2009) states that “language can be varied according to the way they speaking, whether she/he speaks to family, negotiation about business or discuss science with professionals colleagues. Then, Hudson in Wardhaugh (2006) argues that a variety of language is a set of linguistics items with similar distribution”.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the variations of language causes not only by linguistic factors but also non-linguistic factor. The non-linguistic factors like social culture condition and situational factors. The social culture condition that influences the use of language like, social status, gender, age, background of educational level and etc. Then, the situational condition is depend on who is the speaker, what is the language, and to whom, when, where this language used. Based on Chaer and Agustina (2014) define that there are some language variety such as:

### 2.2.1 Dialect

There are many countries in the world that have variations of language, one of them is dialect. By investigating one country, it can be found that there is an area even though it uses the same language, but it has different linguistic. As pointed out by Meshtrie (2009), dialect emerges as a speech characteristic of a region or a group of people in which occupation becomes the prominent attribute instead of the region itself. Moreover, Chambers & Trudgill (2004) propose that dialect appears to be an inferior form of language which is commonly used by lower class people such as the peasants or those who do not consider that prestige is essential. Dialect serves as a form of language which is frequently employed by groups of people that are unable to write. In addition, dialect is regarded as an uncommon form of language. It can be said that dialect is a language variety that comes from the group of people from specific area even they have different grammar or vocabulary but they still understand each other. There are two kind of dialect namely regional and social dialect. The descriptions are as follows:

1. Regional dialect

Regional dialect is a distinct form of a language spoken in a specific area. Meshtrie (2009) remarks that regional dialect appears to be the semantic study concerning on the language variations in different regions. It serves as the description of speech characteristics of the region. As noted by Trask in Anisa (2014), distinctive forms of regional dialect refers to the language uttered in different areas. Regional dialect is the case where the demographic dimensions marked by speech are matters of geographic provenance alone, such as speaker's

birth locale, extended residence and the like (Agha, 2007). In another word, regional dialect is one of the variation spoken language that influenced by geography factor. This language variety has differences in how to pronounce word, word forms and choices between one social groups in specific area with another area.

## 2. Social Dialect

In many cases, social boundaries including class distinctions have the same limitation as physical barriers that frequently denote regional dialects. Hence, it is no wonder that the dialect variations of language develop within social groups. The function of speech is to demonstrate a heterogeneous group of people relating to their region, gender, and social status. According to Trask in Annisa (2014), dialect signifies the language used variously by the members of social groups. Besides, Fromkin *et al.* (2011) added that social factors seemingly cause the distinction of dialect in social dialects. Yule (2010) also stated that social dialect primarily involves speakers residing in towns and cities. The groups of speakers that have got similarities are predominantly marked by social status. He then classified social dialect into two classifications, namely middle class and working class. Middle class includes educated people and perform non-physical work. Working class, on the other hand, entails those whose education is categorized as low education and carry out manual or physical work. In brief, social dialect emerges as a speech characteristic used by the speakers in social groups living in towns and cities in which its differences are affected by social factor.

### **2.2.2 Register**

In linguistics, register can be defined as the way people use language differently in different circumstances. According to Jendra in Adam (2015), register refers to language variations which are adjusted with the fields mastered by the users and the ways on how the language is utilized. For example, when we meet our brother we may say “What’s up bro? this is very surprising when you come to visit”. But, if we meet the president we have to say “Good morning Mr. President, it’s a honor you can come to visit here”. As remarked by Yule (2010), register is a common way in using language which is applicable to particular contexts such as situational, occupational, and tropical ambience. It means that the function of the register depends on the situation of the speaker which has different meanings. In addition, the expression of speaker is also an important item of register, because expression can create a meaning that can convey the feelings of the speaker.

### **2.2.3 Slang**

Slang is the one of informal language variety that is used by some particular group of people for specific purposes. These words are more commonly produced as speech form than writing form. Slang mostly used by the people only in their groups, so the outsiders cannot understand what their conversation. The slang can be used as identity for differentiate between one group with each other. As pointed out by Shahraki & Rasekh in Sandhy (2012), slang depicts the variations of generative processes in which language system provides new words including the

usages such as neologism, meaning extensions, deviations, clippings, borrowing, and so forth..

### **2.3 Jargon**

Jargon is one of language variations in sociolinguistics field. Jargon constitutes the language that is used in the certain area among society. Jargon is made by some people to make it easier for them to talk to each other in a group of people. It is almost similar to dialect but in smaller context that is only limited by group of people in certain area. In addition, Brown and Attardo (2000) state that jargon is intended to reflect the identity of a certain community that becoming the special characteristic of the community and to sustain the relationship among fellow member. So, people in certain groups or communities use jargon to make the communication between fellow members became easier.

One of the unique things of jargon is the word that is made will be only understood by member in the group. It means that, the outsider will not understand. Jargon is usually used by a group of people who have the same occupational profession, and the word jargon they use is influenced by their profession itself. Spolsky in Tuanaya (2015) points out that 'jargon is a special set of vocabulary associated with a profession or occupation or other defined social group'. Malang Tattoo Community is one group that consisting of people who have a profession as a tattoo artist and also using jargon in their conversation among each other. For example in the jargon of Malang Tattoo Community like cover up, oldschool, aftercare, greensoap, Shading and etc. The people outside this community know

about this words but still confuse to interpret the meaning because jargon consist of technical words used by certain people in a certain professional group.

### **2.3.1 The Characteristics of Jargon**

According to Palmer as cited in Ardiyanti (2014), jargon is a set of special vocabulary items used by members of some profession or specialized group. Generally, jargon cannot be understood by common people outside the community. Jargon is created as the identity of a community to have a special characteristic. There are two characteristics of jargon, namely:

1. Jargon can only be comprehended by people who take part in the so-called "in-group". The existence of jargon comes out due to the fact that a particular group of professions intend to exhibit their identity. This group attempts to retain their presence by generating some special terms called "jargon" to indicate their unique attributes which are not owned by others. In addition, Palmer in Ardiyanti (2014) remarks that the members of the "in-group" community are the only ones that are capable of understanding their jargon. Therefore, it is hard for others to digest the meaning of the jargon used by the "in-group" community.
2. Jargon generates new terms or words in which the emergence of the new words previously do not exist. Moreover, jargon serves as common decoding practices that give ease in terms of vocabulary usages for new goals.

## 2.4 World Classes

In English, words can be divided into several classes with various criteria called word classes. According to Xia (2015), a word class is “a set of words that display the same formal properties especially their reflections and distribution”. Word class can be halved in two sort of word class which comprising; open and close proposed by Greenbaum & Nelson (2002). First, open word class is include noun, adjective, adverb, verb. Second, closed word class emerges less meaning and frequently provide the function words. It comprises pronoun, interjection, preposition, and conjunction. More details, the description of each is shown in the following table.

No	Word Class	Open/Closed	Definition	Example	Morphological Features	Structural Features
1.	Noun	Open	words used for the name of a person, place or thing	<i>man, house, spoon, Rome, London</i>	- plural with -s - genitive (apostrophe -s)	- the head of a noun phrase
2.	Pronouns	closed	words used instead of a noun	<i>this, who, mine</i>		- function as a noun phrase - typically no modification
3.	Determiner	closed	words that determine the following noun	<i>the, no, every</i>		- the first part of the noun phrase, before adjectives - some agree with nouns - modified by adverbs such as <i>very, so</i> - some can be the head of a noun phrase
4.	Adjective	open	words that qualify the meaning of a noun	<i>fine, brave, utter, afraid</i>	- comparative and superlative forms - add ‘-ly’ to form adverbs	



5.	Adverbs	open	words used to add meaning to verbs	<i>often, slowly, very,</i>	- some end in ‘-ly’, ‘-ways’, ‘-wise’	- modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs
6.	Prepositions	closed	words that precede a noun	<i>In, to, of, in spite of</i>		- precede noun phrases, relate them to other elements
7.	Verbs	open	words used to denote an action, event	<i>make, yesterday, play, bring</i>	- inflections for 3 <sup>rd</sup> person –s, past tense, -ed and –ing participles	- agree with their subject - determine which clause elements are possible
8.	Auxiliaries	closed	help main verbs function	<i>have, be, do, can</i>		- only one form modal - combine together - precede (main) verbs
9.	Conjunctions	closed	words used to combining two ideas	<i>and, even if, although</i>		- used to join two clauses together

**Table 2.1** The word classes of English (Berry, 2012)

## 2.5 Speech Community

Speech communities are groups that communicate between each other by sharing about language value, language use, varieties and practices. Speech community is defined as a group of people that characterized by constant interaction among the group of society as proposed by Gumperz in Ardiyanto (2014). As stated by Mesthrie (2009), speech community constitutes a community that has been formed by a group of people who shared similar language variety in certain habitual contact. Based on those definitions before, it can be said that speech communities is a group that interact each other by sharing about the language varieties, use and practices.